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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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1. A graded, about 80-hectare airfield without hangars or runways was on the Cape of Khersones, Crimean ASSR, west of Sevastopol. East of the field was a bay, at the eastern shore of which piers were concreting an elevated terrain (about 2,500 square meters) provided with hoisting facilities for lifting sea-planes.
2. A new air force barracks building with a canteen and some dwelling houses were being built.

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3. The Khersones flying field, about 2 km square, located on a plateau, had no hangars, workshops or taxiways. PWs were constructing an about 10x60-meter three-story brick building, called headquarters building, about 600 to 700 meters from the field (see Annex 1). Some planes were parked at the field but no flying was seen.
4. East of the field was a bay, on the eastern shore of which was a seaplane base. On a site about 200 meters square and sloping down to the bay, a platform made of broken stones, half on land and half under water, was being built. The spaces between the stones were filled with sand and soil. In the water, about 100 meters north of this platform, a solid wall of small broken stones was being built. The wall, about 4 meters wide and 40 meters long, extended about 3 meters above sea-level. Cement blocks, each about 50x140x140 centimeters, were being sunk into the water around the wall and on the opposite side of the bay. Two three-story barracks buildings, each about 10x70 meters, were still under construction in November 1946. The PW camp was in one of the buildings.
5. A rotatable radar set was 700 meters south of the barracks buildings. It looked like a large vertical soup-plate, was about 1½ meters in diameter, 50 to 70 centimeters deep, and its lower rim was about 1½ to 2 meters above the ground. Its lower section could not be seen as it was boarded up. The antenna of the radar set was mostly oriented toward the water. The set was heavily guarded.
6. A fuel installation of four underground containers was between the landing field and seaplane base. The covers of the containers were five to six meters apart.
7. PWs did construction work on the following installations on the Khersones Peninsula:
  - a. A four-story headquarters building, farthest to the west.
  - b. Three four-story quarters and an administration building on the shore of the eastern bay; one of the blocks of barracks buildings, completed in December 1946, was occupied.
  - c. A breakwater, 50 to 60 meters wide and 200 meters long, was of large concrete blocks, the spaces being filled with sand and stones.
8. The completed block of barracks buildings was occupied by flying personnel wearing naval uniform with blue-bordered epaulets. They were equipped with trucks and light infantry weapons.
9. A large airfield has been under construction at the Khersones Peninsula since May 1945. The headquarters building was completed by September 1946 (see Annex 2).
10. A submarine or seaplane base was under construction at the eastern shore of the bay, about 2 km southeast of the airfield. There was a pier, 3 meter wide and 2 meters high, which was being lined by concrete blocks, each about one cubic meter. A concrete strip, 30 to 35 x about 200 meters, had been built south

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of the pier. The construction of bunkers was planned between the pier and the concrete strip.

11. Three cantonment buildings and an administration building were on the southern shore of the bay.
12. Tents north of the buildings were occupied by a Soviet Air Force battalion from the spring of 1946 to December 1946.

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Comment:

a. The content of the reports is rather old but the concordant data furnish a clear picture of the improved flying field and seaplane base which is certainly occupied by now.

b. The radar set described in para 7 is assumed to be the German type Wuerzburg.

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- 2 Annexes: Airfield and Seaplane Base of Khersones (1)  
Khersones Airfield (2)

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